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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Wilderness Workshop 6/12/78

Sacramento

I. Questions:

In the detailed inventory procedure (Step III) size is indicated as one of the three major categories for analysis. What should be used as boundaries?

What about the topography of the area. Is that important?

Does the shape of the parcel matter? L? Rectangle? Or?

Is it important that all the land be contiguous?

Do private land in-holdings rule out consideration of a roadless parcel?

If no, how much in private hands?

Must it all be in federal ownership?

State?

County?

Indian Reservation?

Other federal agencies?

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Responses:

Roads will determine size on the first cut.

Manageability should determine size - defined by recognizable features natural boundaries.

Long pattern may be okay, i.e., Canyons.

Shape - relates to topography.

Topography should include variety which will determine shape.

Wilderness should include a cross section of types of landscapes.

Boundaries should be adjusted to maintain quality of wilderness maybe use of buffer areas.

Roads as boundary defeats wilderness purpose.

May have to use roads as boundaries.

Access roads are points of entry for wilderness experience.

Relates to characteristics wilderness should be of high quality and not preserved to be preserved.

Not necessary for lands to be contiguous - can be adjacent or manageable.

Identify potential wilderness areas with i.e., checker block, etc., and then study. Also relates to in-holdings, and move for consolidation then acquisition in the study phase.

What are legal aspects w/in-holdings , i.e., mining claims?

Should there be a review of the level of in-holdings? Possibly using a percent or rating to determine effect.

In-holdings should be looked at in study phase as to effect on wilderness characteristics. Owners should be contacted to resolve access and other issues, i.e., mining claims, etc.

But private property holders vs the government is strictly between the property holder and the government.

Inventory phase is not appropriate place to address private in-holdings.

Look into use regulations of private in-holdings establishment w/Congress makes final decision.

Interim management can occur at set level - tuning does not relate to control of activity - quality should dictate.

II. Questions:

In the definition of wilderness in the Wilderness Act, one of the first impressions given is of land where the forces of nature are dominant and imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. Most of the earth's surface has been impacted by humans. The first question is regarding these remnants of human activity.

What are the intrusions (remnants of human activity) that are incompatible with wilderness classification?

What are non-conforming intrusions?

Are the re/structures of historic value and how should they be treated?

What is their nature?

Size?

What is incompatible?

How many are too many?

Is this a function of distribution? (Number per acre, per valley, per mountain range?)

Is permanency important? (Made of natural - degradable material, as opposed to non-degradable materials.)

Is visibility important? Does it need to be considered? How?

Responses:

Looking at intrusions in detail is out of character - should look at landscape as whole in evaluating wilderness values.

Roads as intrusions - if they do not have potential for rehab, then should be considered permanent.

Five years to 25-30 years for rehab limit.

Maybe desert should have longer rehab period or it will be eliminated from this consideration.

Intrusions should be considered at two levels - visibility and rehab potential.

Wilderness act does not provide for rehab.

Intrusion - Term is not part of or identified in legislation.

BLM should not have to document intrusions on detailed basis - just go out and subjectively assess the naturalness of landscape.

If you do not allow activity in final wilderness area, do not allow it in Wilderness inventory process.

Do not concentrate on "sight."

Congress' intent should be broadly interpreted for wilderness values.

Relative quality should be part of study phase.

Quality over quantity - unit amount studied through inventory phase.

Inventory phase should be looking for wilderness and in a positive manner and not looking for other uses - judgment should be in study phase.

Roadless/2-C studied in inventory phase and decision made so that effective management can take place on public lands.

Concern expressed for "locking up" lands for excessive periods of time, particularly for commercial use.

Areas should not be released just because of commercial interests.

Primary wilderness value - spiritual re-creation - cannot be put on paper.

III. Question:

Another attribute alluded to in the definition is naturalness - what is naturalness in this context? Natural integrity is a part of this picture. How would you evaluate for instance a man-made lake or reforestation done in a row? How does tranquility fit in? What are the dimensions, the parameters of tranquility?

Responses:

Problem w/natural integrity (page 1-7 of Draft) - at what point do we begin making or evaluating integrity, man has influenced the environment on large scale. Definition is badly worded. Perception should be made in terms of the wilderness user.

Naturalness is not visible but is related to biological systems.

Evaluate how user preserves man's presence in natural environment - to be definition of natural integrity or naturalness.

Use vegetation to rehabilitate.

Tranquility - not defined as silent
- peace of mind
- does not have any place in wilderness

Language in 2-C is adequate - should not add terminology like "tranquility" and "intrusion"

Common sense is essence of evaluating intrusion.

Ratings should be subjective in narrative terms and not quantified.

Quantification is another approach in order to document process.

Rating should conform to public view of level intrusion - use pictures on features.

Should look at the area as a whole, not just intrusions or pieces.

IV. Questions:

The Wilderness Act of 1964 states that "wilderness" must also be an area...which "has outstanding opportunities for solitude." The statement refers to the relationship of the user to the wilderness activity. What is solitude?

What parameters would you assign to solitude if you were using it in evaluating an area?

What does "outstanding" mean?

Responses:

Outstanding is not part of Wilderness Act of 1964 as part of the primitive statement, opportunities not outstanding is important.

Solitude is not necessary for wilderness but the opportunity should be emphasized.

Terms should be well defined.

Definitions can be misleading - 2-C the opportunity should exist somewhere in area not necessarily over 100% of area.

V. Questions:

The Wilderess Act also refers to "primitive and unconfined type of recreation." How would you define primitive and unconfined recreation?

What are some examples?

Are there challenges suggested?

What are some of the conflicts that this use invites?

Responses:

Undefined recreation - "no rules," nor facilities, i.e., confined - established camp, unconfined - camp where you want

"Re-creation"

Untrammelled - not so much traffic as to inhibit the animals

1. Trails - would not be wilderness because they (agency) would establish outhouses, etc., along them.

Islands - could you land your boat at the island.

Can everyone go to a natural area, i.e., burial grounds.

Natural areas should not have mechanical equipment or vehicles.

Access roads and areas close to populated areas should be considered under management phase.

Who should be allowed around the wilderness parcel should be determined by management.

Recreation may be controlled in wilderness, including manner and degree of use.

Should overnight camping be excused in some wilderness areas.

Agreement on the definition of words in 2-C cannot be reached because we all perceive them different. A prudent person should go out and evaluate the area.

Paraphrasing in 2-C is not necessary. Our definition of wilderness depends on our experiences, i.e., a beach may be wilderness to one person.

Prudence and common sense should define wilderness.

Can one person be aware of all wilderness opportunities in BLM.

There should be no question of wilderness classification.

When there is question, it should be evaluated.

The Bureau's draft is a "loose" interpretation of 2-C.

We need a rating system that can be applied.

Pg 1-12 of draft, last paragraph - application does not require rating or quantifying results.

- Broad definition is necessary because people will interpret in different ways.

- Addition to 2-C for flexibility, use a rating system.

Wilderness personality.

1-9(a) Diversity there is a danger of overlooking uniqueness that is not diverse, i.e., desert, alluvial fans, playas, etc.

"Outstanding" - is judging in a qualitative sense in 2-C; it's hard to do. Is it possible to plug it into inventory stage? Can we measure it?

Judgment of uniqueness is hard because you could narrow it to just a plant that is unique to that area. You may be opening Pandora's box.

Be unique as far as that regional area and opportunities of unique recreational experiences. Not necessarily a specific plant or historical "thing" but an overall experience.

Would this further restrict the number of areas that will fit the criteria? Could this be used in a final limit, i.e., you have ten areas, but can only have four, so take the best of four and study them.

Uniqueness - can we get a good example of uniqueness, i.e., tall grass, prairie was common, now unique. Areas now common but may be unique later. Therefore we should preserve this.

Disagree - Wilderness is not a "preserve" but a spiritual re-creation.

Desert areas are not diverse but are common to desert. Cannot have all wilderness use and experiences in one area. In terms of topography and vegetation.

When looking for a parcel it should fit all three, 2-C criteria.

The best areas may not have all three. May only have one on a broad scale and be unique to that area.

Parcel should get as much of spectrum in that area.

Incorporate diversity of area w/2-C or w/o 2-C characteristics into factors that will qualify that area. Where can we draw the line, i.e., 12 dry lake beds have all three, 2-C criteria, should all be examined for uniqueness?

We should have representation of resource areas desert-wide.

Quality of the parcel should be done by Congress in study phase. Every parcel that meets 2-C criteria theoretically can be studied for wilderness area. BLM will suggest certain ones to be recommended.

Where is the initiation to choose certain areas?

Theoretically all 2-C lands will be represented.

When recommendations are given, where did you get the mandate to do that?

Management recommendations with public approval.

Differentiation between naturalness and intrusion is needed.

Will differ at each parcel on site by each person's view.

Sec 603 - is it the law and are we making policy.

Study phase -

1. Bureau planning stage.
2. Recommendations - alternatives.
3. Env. assessment.
4. Public review.
5. Congress' decision.

Bureau desert plan ends at study phase after that is implementation - except for the wilderness reports to Congress and related impact statements.

Has Bureau done an EIS on Blue book? No.

EIS and economic statements of area will be included in report phase.

VI. Questions:

In addition to looking at the characteristics of the area, there is still the question of manageability of the area in addition to mandated minimum size of 5,000 acres. What should be used as boundaries?

Natural features?

Section lines?

Which ones?

How much of a boundary adjustment for manageability should be made? Which direction (outward - inward)? Both?

Responses

Boundaries.

Need Army to keep people out of study area. What difference will a road make in area?

What will people be doing to disqualify area? Close to metropolitan areas will be easier to manage than those in the boonies.

If it is classified as a study area, will it be manageable as it is? Will they have to add 10,000 acres at a later date.

Use natural features as an outer limit.

Study areas are larger than the wilderness area that is going to be the area.

Disagree - 2-C characteristics on a parcel will be protected in each area.

1. Determine roadless.
2. Determine criteria of area.
3. Manageability.

Disagree - Road should be boundary because
1. Access to area.
2. Polluting factor.

People standing on road may appreciate wilderness more.

All we are establishing is a buffer zone.

On deserts, you are limiting people because they cannot carry two days' worth of water.

Recreation is not required in wilderness.

Remoteness would be a criteria for wilderness, as well as proximity to urban areas.

Disagree - wilderness can be preserved next to civilization but it can be a consideration with remoteness.

Some areas may be too accessible for people and policing may be too much.

Post signs at road.

You could possibly wander off road onto wilderness, with a motorcycle.

Frequent signing along roads may be necessary.

Roads define areas well; most obvious - must assume people will abide by planning - tortoise preserve fence - violations there illustrate you cannot keep people out!

Boundaries should be easily recognizable most people buy it then.

Are we going to add roads to boundaries, or use existing roads?

We should have a variety of wilderness - natural features and large areas.

No priority on either - depends on features: size should not be an important criteria.

Its location with respect to people around country is desirable.

How much of a boundary adjustment for manageability should be made?

Congress will address - on a case by case basis.

Not a criteria - may be for guidelines.

Boundaries should be set to prevent easy ingress - people do not go in more than 3-4 miles.

People really looking for solitude.

VII. Questions:

The Bureau is attempting to obtain broad based public review and input in determining wilderness study areas and wilderness quality values.

What importance should be given to public input?

How should it be obtained?

How should it be evaluated?

What areas should be considered for obtaining this input (national - local)?

What are some conflicts that this invites?

Responses:

BLM credibility gone down because agency has ignored public responses - letters encouraged.

If input weighted, attention should be paid to local input.

National polls should be used - local input best - as for Calif Desert.

Should be more output back to public results from public meetings should be made available; people would care more if their input were at least recognized; summaries of meetings should be sent out.

Some associations tell members to write ltrs when members are not aware of what is going on.

Info to public should be simplified as much as possible. Do not send out thick documents expecting any responses.

When people are well informed on issues, say via newsletters, responses will be better and more involvement results.

National opinion polls are important to find out what a large part of country feels about issues.

BLM could go to certain groups - say senior citizens, to get good input - one to one basis is good.

National polls are a good idea: TV a good media - large audiences and ask for writen comments; toll free numbers a good means of contact.

BLM should solicit info more from special interest groups; more aggressive public contact should occur; general public should be more informed about Bureau lands - more TV spots, newspaper articles, etc.

How many newspaper articles on the Wilderness issue were there?

Many during Blue book review.

Most articles focus on conflicts and not on general management or program.

Overall input should be evaluated for trends. Should be higher priority given to special interest groups than to general public.

Local field crews should be available for questioning by the public.

How many of general public really care about public lands?

- should be compared to desert users; public opinion polls should be used

People who know the area is what BLM should pay attention to - people who live in the area should carry a lot of weight.

BLM should be more forceful about meeting with a variety of groups - public meetings attract too many crazies - BLM should go to different groups.

Display maps, open house, like USFS may be best way.

Toll free number good way.

BLM should get in touch with group leaders to get maximum group participation.

Groups could host own workshops and invite BLM.

Could public be invited to these?

Make sure BLM people know what they are talking about - failure leads to non-participation.

L.A. meeting had no means to record public input - lead to low participation at next meeting.

Should be system for all to speak if they want.

Long lead times needed, for club newsletters, 6-8 weeks.

USFS has prepared programs for groups with little background.

TV programs with a panel would be good.

Bureau has nack for alienating folks at meetings.

BLM should not lead meetings at times.

Some meetings fail because of differing objectives of BLM and participants.

BLM should be more flexible in programs, procedures - should be done more intelligently.

BLM should direct meetings better - hold more to the objectives to accommodate their people who attended for the reason specified.

Tape recording is a good idea.

Evaluation of input is a tough issue - what do you do with public input results?

Both written and taped results may be best.

Evaluation is best approached with "Common Sense."

Coastal commission used church groups for public input.

Tally sheet prepared by consolidating common points - professional opinion identified, as well as form letters.

Input should be in usable form; emphasis on facts, comments should be publicly addressed, answered - There should be commenting before decisions; attention to comments in decision-making should be possible.

Predominant trends should be evaluated.

Form letters are valid.

Letters may indicate only monetary input, backing.

Agency should not be tied to greatest numbers.

Comments deserve an answer to input received, used - if not, reasons why stated.

BLM should evaluate public input by placing more importance on input from local people over input from people who live in areas or states not associated with the specific area being discussed.

TASK A. Write on back of 3 x 5 card group number. Rank what in your mind is the most important factor when deciding if an area should be considered for wilderness classification.

Group Summary:

Naturalness
Primitive type recreation
Intrusions
Solitude
Size

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

July 6, 1978

I would like to express my personal thanks to you for attending the Wilderness Inventory Workshop. The session turned out to be an effective means of providing you and others the opportunity to offer suggestions to BLM in developing the wilderness inventory procedures. We were very encouraged that so many people would travel from all around the State and give up a Saturday to help us.

We completed assembling the comments and have submitted them to our Washington Office. The comments were organized in a format for comparison with BLM's draft procedures. We made no attempt to summarize or paraphrase those comments in order that the team preparing the procedures would have the benefit of the comments as they were stated.

The input from all the work groups reflected the diversity of interests in considering the Wilderness criteria and the definition of a road. We have attempted to summarize the "pulse" of the workshop below.

Size/Ownership

Workshop participants felt the size and shape of areas being considered for wilderness should be contiguous public lands. They also felt the final configuration should take into account ecological factors and uses of adjacent lands. Areas containing inholdings should not be considered unless inholdings could be acquired.

Intrusions

Groups found it difficult to quantify the question, "What is an intrusion?" The unanimous feeling was that visual intrusions were more critical than audible impacts. Overall, comments indicated that some intrusions were acceptable if they were minor. An intrusion was generally identified as the relationship of visibility and its impact on naturalness. Some historic intrusions would be acceptable; in fact, some may have a positive value.

Naturalness

Participants generally indicated that areas do not necessarily need to be highly scenic but just natural in appearance. Some man-made improvements might be acceptable if they appear to be natural.

Solitude

The concept of solitude, as reflected by most groups, is a subjective and personal thing. The unanimous response was that solitude cannot be quantified as everyone has a different level of tolerance to distracting sights and sounds. However, solitude generally appears to be an experience without the sounds of man's activities.

Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation

A long list of examples of primitive and unconfined types of recreation was received. The general feeling was that of a non-motorized means of locomotion with few management restrictions and minimal developments.

Boundaries

Comments were split between using natural boundaries or man-made developments as boundaries. In either case, it was felt that readily identifiable boundaries should be used.

Definition of a Road

There was generally wide disagreement on most of the elements of what constitutes a road, and hence a roadless area. There was general agreement with the need to require maintenance to qualify as a road. However, no good consensus could be detected in our analysis on what constitutes maintenance. Many stated that the definition of a road was too complex while others felt it needed additional clarification.

All in all, the feedback received was quite good, particularly in the application of the Wilderness Act criteria. Your input is presently being reviewed and incorporated into the inventory procedures. August 1 has been established as the goal for preparation of the final procedures.

Again, thanks for your interest and assistance. We particularly appreciated your evaluation. Your suggestions will be incorporated into future BLM workshops.

Sincerely,

Dick Burch

Richard G. Burch
Wilderness Coordinator

WILDERNESS INVENTORY

Objective: Identify wilderness study areas and document all public lands which were considered for wilderness potential.

STEP I. Roadless Area Identification

A.

1. Identify those areas which meet the 5,000 acres of roadless contiguous public lands requirements, by checking for roads, per approved definition or ownership situation.

2. Key each area found, to a map with a number code.

B.

1. Identify public land islands which are roadless, or those in which the public land portion is roadless.

STEP II.

A.

1. Identify those roadless areas or islands that obviously meet the criteria of section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. By using judgment, past planning analysis, public expression of support; there should be a number of areas or islands that can be identified as a potential wilderness study area, without using a detail inventory procedure. These become potential wilderness study areas without using the detailed inventory.

BLM should put more effort into population control and make it retroactive (8-6).

B.

1. Identify the part of roadless areas that obviously meets the criteria of section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964. This will apply where there is only part of the area that does not have wilderness with the remainder appearing to be uneffected by activities of man, for example, recommend dropping a corner of a roadless area crossed by a 500 KV powerline.

2. Check the size of the remaining area to see if it is still 5,000 acres of contiguous public land or more. If the remaining area has part that has been effected by man's activities may be dropped from consideration after public review.

C.

1. Identify those roadless areas or islands that obviously, in their entirety, do not meet the criteria of section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

D.

1. Document the observations made under A, B, and C in a short and concise narrative. The narrative will be keyed to a map showing the area or island under discussion, the narrative; one or two paragraphs should convincingly demonstrate that the area, part of the area, or island: (1) does or does not possess nonconforming intrusions, that is, by judging the number, distribution, permanency, and special involvement of existing and unnacceptable activities of man, (2) does or does not offer solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, (3) is of a size that it can be preserved and used in an unimpaired condition that is practical. The narrative will also state whether a roadless island, area, or subunit of an area is being recommended, or not as a wilderness study area.

If a determination cannot be made on whether further study status is warranted or not, then the narrative should be terminated, simply by concluding the detail inventory, and it will need to be conducted, for example, Step III.

Steps I and II are strategic because they are designed to quickly and efficiently place public land into categories of: (1) roaded, (2) non-contiguous, (3) too small, (4) no wilderness characteristics, (5) roadless with wilderness characteristics, and (6) need detailed inventory because of marginal nature of the roadless area or island.

Step III. Detailed Inventory Procedure

For those remaining areas or islands where additional analysis is needed, the following structured outlined should be used. It is emphasized that the detailed outline is of aid only be concentration on the three major categories which we call: size, naturalness, and potential for outstanding solitude or primitive type recreation. These categories are those which the Bureau interprets from section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964. These categories are further defined with additional guidance and parameters to help clarify judgment.

When using the outline any of the essential attributes can be used first if it is the criteria that needs further analysis to produce a recommendation on wilderness study area status. In addition, not all three of the categories must be used if by using one of the categories a determination of wilderness study areas status can be developed. For example, it may be sufficient to concentrate only on the size criteria to judge if an area should be recommended as being dropped from wilderness consideration.

The order in which the criteria is listed does not indicate priority or importance. They are listed in an order which we suspect would be the easiest and fastest to determine wilderness study area status.

Only the following outline and the additional guidance and parameters given will be used by the Bureau to judge whether an area or island will become a wilderness study area.

A. *Size: The area must contain at least 5,000 roadless acres of contiguous Federal land, or be an island of any size which the federally owned portion is roadless, or it must be of sufficient size so that its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition would be practical. Remember, an area has to be about 8 square miles to equal 5,000 acres.*

Ignore size (7-5).

Big areas not necessarily needed to gain primitive experience (5-5).

Some smaller areas could produce "experience" (5-5).

Preserving whole ecozones (8-5). Singular or as much as possible.

Habitat area (7-5).

Not practical for small areas in most cases (7-5).

Shape? 5,000+, Yes _____ No - Can't find 5,000 acres without intrusions (4-5).

5,000 acres or sufficient size (7-5).

Law says 5,000 acres - must not ignore (7-5).

Why is 5,000 acres the magic number (8-5).

Does whole area have to provide the wilderness experience (8-5).

An island of 1 acre may not be/no opinion but definitely may be/ not considered legitimate (7-5).

Shouldn't be wrapped around things to include them (7-5).

Forest Service part 8, ignored 5, and as appropriate size 60 areas between 1-50 acres islands (7-5).

There may be exceptions depending on size and access corridor (1-5).

Areas should depend on adjoining uses (5-5).

Size should not be arbitrary (5-5).

When considering the size, the following will be considered as parameters:

1. Ownership Pattern: The surface ownership must be for the most part, under Federal management or be subject to purchase, exchange, or acquisition to protect the wilderness character, the area or island should be located so surrounding and interior areas can be managed for the

protection of wilderness characteristics. (NOTE: The slide script is in error, subsurface is not involved.) For example, an area of contiguous Federal land may have such a calico ownership pattern that no control of the total area in a wilderness condition is practical. An island may be an isolated river surrounded by development or use that negate wilderness management.

Area must be contiguous (3-5).

Contiguous (7-5).

Wilderness should be contiguous (8-5).

No inholdings (1-5).

Entirely contiguous (7-5).

Any privately developed land within a proposed wilderness area would rule out the area for wilderness (3-5).

Inholdings are inconsistent. Wilderness could not manage if mixed with other than Federal lands (2-5).

Should be all public land, no state (disagree) or private etc. No control on private (6-5).

(Devils advocate) Wilderness area must be entirely Federally owned, surrounded by Federal lands and contiguous (8-5).

OWNERSHIP PATTERN #2

Acquire Inholdings

Inholdings are intolerable. Should buy out inholdings tantamount to confiscation (2-5).

If not acquired, entire area shouldn't quality - if exclusion makes area less than 5,000 acres (1-5).

If there are inholdings attempt to acquire (1-5).

BLM should work with others to acquire inholdings (1-5).

Small Undeveloped Inholdings OK

Small inholding doesn't degrade wilderness but poses problem of access to holdings - driving in (8-5).

No place for condemnation of private ownership (5-5).

Private land (1-5).

Inholdings are intrusions (2-5).

Public ownerships should cooperate with State/BLM/Forest Service, etc. to meet 5,000 acres or more (5-5).

2. *Ownership configuration: The configuration of the area must be of a shape that it's practical to manage and insure the preservation of wilderness values. For example, a long narrow strip of land, 1-mile wide and 10 miles long or shaped like an "H" or "L" may not be practical to manage as wilderness.*

Shape makes a difference (7-5).

Maybe a min. constant width should be included in definition (8-5).

Wilderness cannot be so narrow that it is unmanageable or indefensible (2-5).

Dimension criteria - areas along streams (8-7).

Unless it is along a natural boundary (11:30) i.e. Nanow Canyon (2-5).

Question of Buffer

Disagree with including in wilderness adjacent areas not of wilderness quality (8-5).

Manage buffer different multiple use area (7-5).

Buffer zone (8-5).

Leave substantial buffer zones around (5-5)

Buffer absorbs worst of intrusions (7-5)

Buffer zone should be part of wilderness (7-5)

Mountain area - trails - used by miners - trailer bikes etc. Core inside not accessible - craggy rocky peak area as the wilderness (7-5)

Buffer zone (7-5)
historic site
geologic site
ecologic site

Shape

Manageable shape (6-5)

Type of road may influence need for buffer (1-5)

Do not exclude railroad lands (6-5).

Leaving Inholdings Creates Access Problems

Must provide access to inholdings (1-5).

Restrictions on landholder are unfair (2-5).

Management problem of driving into wilderness (8-5).

Private property adjoining without access to wilderness (7-5).

Must allow access (vehicles) to private lands - therefore not suitable (7-5).

Cannot control use of access of inholding including patented mining claim (1-5).

Ranchers have a right to their land and to regulate visitors (8-5).

State Lands

State inholdings - should exclude area unless acquired - exchanged (1-5).

Ownership - difficult State lands (4-5).

Would not - also locked up state lands (7-5).

General Comments

Conflict between public (Federally managed) land and privately owned land (3-5).

Would have to be done on a case-by-case basis (6-5).

Private inholdings - no wilderness - indian lands - road does not make contiguous (7-5).

Inholdings should and should not be considered intrusions - depends on degree. Town of Ajo would compromise integrity of wilderness (8-5).

Inholdings and their influence zone (1-5).

Excluding areas may prostitute wilderness process (8-5).

Unmanageable inholdings schould be determined during roadless inventory (1-5).

3. Man-caused hazards: The area or island must be free of man-made hazards such as live ordnance from past military exercises, radioactive contaminants, or poisonous pollutants. Consider the possibility of removing the hazard, except for live ordnances and radioactive contaminants. This factor relates to the size of an area being practical to use and preserve as wilderness and being primeval in character.

4. Joint Management: Where an area abuts a roadless area managed by another Federal agency and the combined acreage exceeds 5,000, the entire area must be inventoried for wilderness potential.

5. Insufficient size: When an area is less than 5,000 acres, the area may be recommended for wilderness study when it can be shown all the criteria is present and the area can be managed and used in an unimpaired condition to protect the wilderness values.

B. Naturalness: Naturalness refers to the impacts of man's activity (noise, odor, and visual) on-the-ground appearance of an area or island. In this section of Step III, the evaluation concerns the analysis of man's activities that can be perceived by most individuals. (This is not a pure-scientific point of view.) We will analyze what can be called intrusions upon the natural appearance of the entire or portion of the roadless area. The analysis should take into account the relative number, size, complexity, sporadic arrangement, and permanency of the unacceptable intrusion.

1. Tranquility: The island or area or part of an area must be free of sufficient noise or odor intrusion occurring on a regular and continual basis to disrupt wilderness setting or experience. Do not consider occasional intrusions, but only those that happen every day. For example, land under the flight path of landing aircraft or land in direct contact with industrial pollutants would be considered impacts by constant noise or odor intrusions.

How much airspace does wilderness require (8-5)

No way to deal with problem (8-5)

3 - dimensions including air and air quality (8-5)

How much air space does wilderness affect (8-5)

Natural is not tranquility - not important - (yes)
Roaring rivers - coyotes (4-2)

"Natural" tranq. (4-2)

Intrusions - Mining

Mining activity) excavation - drill holes ok
spring source (4-1)

Leave private land alone - possibly some exceptions (6-5).

Inholdings do not necessarily detract (5-5).

Private land does not preclude establishment of wilderness (2-5).

Federal Lands Only! No private or state lands, Private inholdings are OK (4-5).

Small private doesn't necessarily preclude (7-5).

Should not make immediate disqualification (1-5).

Undeveloped inholdings are OK (disagree) - these may be developed later (1-5).

2. *Visible Intrusions: Consider the degree to which man's activities contrast (visually scar) the area or island.*

For the visual wilderness characteristic of naturalness, determine whether or not an island, area, or part of the area appears to have been "affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprints of man's work substantially unnoticeable." To do this subjectively, judge the impact area or use visual resource management--contrast rating system, BLM Manual 6320, when additional data is required. It is anticipated that the contrast rating procedure should only be used in rare cases. The observer should rate the intrusion to obtain the relative impact and show the part of the area impacted. Those portions of the seen area which receive contrast ratings of 10 or more would be considered to be locations where man's activities are substantially noticeable and do not possess naturalness. The observer should evaluate the effect of the intruded area, its permanency, and make recommendations accordingly.

Manmade developments are intrusions (5-1).

Man - present - no longer wilderness (7-1).

Manmade objects (7-1).

Extraction of renewable resources ok (5-1).

City lights - love of lights (1-1).

Appearances are important (8-1).

A function of visibility (1-1).

Visible intrusions external to the area. A matter of distance (2-1).

Resource not an intrusion (5-1)

Existing mining claims not acceptable (5-1)

Large scale mining or industry (5-1)

Could be let to revert

Although not all mines

Size would determine

Historic could enhance

5-10 man operations ok any excavation (8-1)

Large pits no

Prospect holes would be accept. (1-1)

Depends on size of mining remnant and intensity of mining (1-1)

Old Mines would not qualify (1 disagree (some in)
still would (6-1)

A hole (i.e. mining activity) in ground would be an intrusion (3-1)

Small hole in the ground not substantial (8-1)

Mining shaft (8-1)

Prospecting activities - shafts (8-1)

A core drill would be an intrustion (3-1)

Abandoned equip (cars
(mining (6-1)
(etc

Old AB mine vs powerline (6-1)

Mines - abandoned - or not (7-1)

Mine tailings (2-1)

major excavations (4-1)

mining operations - active only (1-1)

Intrusions - Grazing

Grazing - controlled ok (5-1) Equipment for livestock (2-1)

Stock tanks (ranch improvements
minor intrusion) (3-1)

Stock tanks (not qual. (any type)
(effects of not the develop.) (6-1)

Water diversion development (6-1)

Range & Wildlife - large metal improvements (1-1)

(Structures) depends on size and structure

Stock ponds (dry-wet silted over - eroded
bulldozing action - may not be recognized (4-1)
cattle tanks (8-1)

Existence of stock tank or fence (1-1)
Shouldn't exclude an area if they are old improvements

Range improvementsare ok because grazing is allowed in w. areas (1-1)

Overgrazing
Purpose of action - improve for man's use (4-1)

Equipment for livestock depends on rusticity
compatible (2-1)

Range improvements (2-1)

Cattle stations (feeding) tanks (7-1) paint to hide

Serious (overgrazing
(overcutting (6-1) Grazing compat. (2-1)

Grazing management practices (5-1)
Cattle grazing (8-1)

Intrusions - Towers, Communications, Airstrips

Communication stations NO (5-1)

Communication relay station (8-1)

Microwave tower (anything that serves econ purpose - would knock area out) (6-1)

Towers (6-1)

Est. helioports (if for purpose
(none - should not exist (6-1)

(If you can remove - could still qualify
- 1 disagree

Landing strips (6-1)

Airplane (overflights) depends on altitude the lower the more
(nonconforming) intrusive

Air strip (3-1)

Airports and landing strips (8-1)

Military operation areas (7-1)

Electronic communications site (3-1)

Noise

Noise (aircraft, etc.) pollution (noise pollution - aircraft (7-1))
Frequency (3-1)

Noise (5-1) Plane going over airea (4-1) temporary

Noise intrusion - permanent source (1-1)

Other kinds of pollution in area that intrude noise (8-1)

Noise cannot be considered an intrusion (1-1)

Automobile noise would be unacceptable (1-1)

Intrusions - Vegetation Manipulation

Chainings are a visual impact (1-1)
Can't make a blanket statement, depends on age.
Would wilderness uses recognize vegetative manipulation?
Veg. manip. is ok (1-7)

Visible vegetative manipulation not ok
Example: Juniper chaining (1-1)

Some activities enhance - Chain and reseed

No intrusion prevents erosion (4-1)

Vegetative conversion areas chaining, defoliation (8-1)

Chaining, plowing, etc.
New no (5-1)
old - ok

Chained areas (Piles) (7-1)

Vegetative conversion
Defoliation or other (7-1)

Change of vegetation and disturbed wildlife (7-1)

Intrusions - Agricultural

Agricultural ditches and canals - lined with concrete or not - (8-1) includes historic canal

Agricultural development should be allowed to continue (5-1)

Agriculture - intrusionn
(row crops) (1-1)

Agricultural (row crops) intrusion (1-7)

Intrusions - Visual

Anything seen from distance (4-1)

Intrusions - Animals

Non-native mammals (6-1) (disagree agree effect of animals (not accept. use (cows, etc.)
domestic vs wildlife

a horse can cause more damage than a motorcycle (3-1)

Feral burros (difference of opinion on this ((3-1)

Livestock (domesticated animals) (3-1)

Animals should be included in natural habitat (3-1)

Livestock (7-1) Cattle (7-1) Cattle trails (7-1)

density of burros and domestic animals (3-1)

Intrusions - Private Inholding

Incompatible

Private ownership (2-1) Inholdings (1-1)

Access to wilderness should not intrude on private owners (5-1)

Intrusions -Windmills

Windmills (1-1) Windmill (8-1)

Intrusions - Potential Economic

Potential economic should be considered an intrusion that is incompatible (5-1)

is commercial enterprise intrusive? (8-1)

Pesticides (8-1)

Intrusions - Water Developments

Water catchment acceptable (5-1)

Man made watering holes (8-1)

Dams and reservoirs (8-1)

Det. improvements (6-1)

Water tanks (1-1)

Spring development - collecting water - diversion - some small Wildlife values (4-1)

Flood control structure (4-1)

Flood control structures (1-1)

Concrete aprons for water (1-1)

Intrusions - Fire

Past burning scars especially controlled burns
an opposite point of view (1-1)

Fire breaks (6-1)
fire trails (6-1)
div. trails (6-1)
Fire breaks (7-1)

Intrusions - Logging

Logging activity (4-1) Stumpage (2-1) compatible

Logging activity (2-1)
Lumbering (7-1) evidence of logging (8-1)

Lumbering not acceptable (5-1)

Intrusions - Roads, Railroads

Road could intrude at points for access to roadless areas (5-1)

Roads intrude between #5 and #6 (8-1)

any road would intrude #1-8 (8-1)

It's roads, trails that are intrusions (3-1)

depends on use (2-1) existing roads (6-1)
or non-use) min road (7-1)

Ranch roads (3-1) Time is factor (7-1)

Jeep (ORV) vehicles (3-1) Road (8-1) Roads (3-1)

Roads - if seen - not import.- terrain

(1c) paved roads (2-1) improved roads (6-1)

Well traveled roads and paths
"Historical" (7-1)
Q1 Roads (1-1)

Roads for access (7-1) Roads of any kind (2-1)

Railroad R.R. (1-1)
RR right-of-ways and tracks - aband. (7-1)

Railroads and railbeds and rights of way (8-1)

Intrusions - ORVs

ORV's are incompatible even during study period (5-1)

Intrusions - Historic

Ancient - prehistoric/historic (visual impacts) (7-1)

Historic "doesn't bother me a bit"

Wilderness shouldn't be established for historical values since other areas serve function - National Parks, etc.

Indian Ruins - excavation may be an intrusion that is incompatible (5-1)

Need to define man: modern or prehistoric? (8-1)

Historical values should be maintained (archeological) Retailed (3-1)

Historical sites might be reason for creating wilderness area (8-1)

A number of historical structures increase wilderness experience (1-1)

Present or past activity - historical (4-1)

Any substantially evidence of man's use or activity (2-1) in the last 200 years

Age/historicity (2-1)(compatible)

Historic values - not important (7-1) Yes & no comment

Intrusions - Gas Lines, Transmission Lines, Pipelines

Power stations - no (5-1) Power lines (7-1)

Electric transmission lines (8-1)

Transmission lines (3-1) Water lines (8-1)

Pipelines (3-1) Power lines (not acceptable (depends on use (6-1)

1c Corridors should not transect area (2-1)

Pipelines - maintained (4-1)

Power plants (water) (4-1)

1c gas line (corridors) (2-1)

lc transmission lines (2-1)

Fule lines pipelines, etc (5-1)

Powerline (sam(?) temp) (4-1)

Powerlines - depend on placement (5-1) concealment - could be ok

Powerlines - pipelines - pump st. (1-1)

Intrusions - Litter

Excess litter (man made (throw out area)
(no litter at all (6-1)
(distr. and amount

lc litter/trash (2-1)

Trash in general (8-1)

Litter by humans (cans, paper, etc.) (3-1)

Beer cans - trash (7-1)

Intrusions - Fences

Fences must look at type (8-1) depends on how constructed and how it marks land, also depends on character of land

fence might not intrude on forest, but might elsewhere - grasslands (8-1)

Fences (existing
(should be left (5-1)
(if unnoticeable ok

Fencing and trails (7-1) Fences (8-1)

av ecom, utisle (sp?)
- used to seeing lc Fences of any kind (2-1)

(Compatible 2-1) Fences (7-1)

Wooden, rustic fences

Intrusions - Pollution - air and water

Cost of pollution mitigation (3-1)

Smoke plume - air quality (8-1)

need to confine attention to land not air - air quality does not affect wilderness

Smog - air pollution - (class of w. area) (1-1)

determines air quality air pollution (3-1)

pollution - smelter drift (4-1)

Smoke (4-1)

some forms of pollution interfere, others do not (3-1)

areas proximity to potential air and water pollution source (1-1)

water pollution (source inside or outside the wilderness) (3-1)

Intrusions - Ore Bodies

Should consider the existence of potential mineral bodies (3-1)

Existing Mineral claims that are being worked bodies (3-1)
(doesn't preclude wilderness)

Intrusions - Rock hound areas

Rockhound areas - access road and people (7-1)

Intrusions - Campgrounds

Campgrounds (div) (6-1) any dev. campground would not qualify - picnic table

Established camp grounds are intrusions (5-1)

Trail signs or billboards (7-1)

Fire rings (7-1)

Public use areas (7-1) heavy Recreationist overuse (2-1)

Trails can constitute a recreational improvement (3-1)
"Highway" (7-1)
Rec. users (visitor
(traces (4-1)

Campsite - any evidence
concrete type (8-1) but not temporary

seasonal use - fishing and hunting (8-1)

hunting season (7-1)

Hunting (7-1) heavily hunted - would not be suitable (disagreement - non-visible consumption) degree

Intrusions - Degree on Nonconforming

Also degree (8-1) (non-conforming)

degree of intrusiónn (7-1) i.e. human attraction to an area

various points of view (7-1)

#1 Intrusions (degree of impact) (7-1)

Numbers of people could be incompatible
Numbers should be regulated (5-1)

difficulty will be in defining substantial (8-1)

population density - but is a management issue (8-1)

man and his activities (sic) intrusion (3-1)

Items for each person vary in degree and type (7-1)

A matter of kind and degree (1-1)

Size of area influences (density) (7-1)
Density (7-1)

Should be undeveloped land (1-1)

Density of intrusions - the denser the more intrusive (8-1)

Degree of man's intrusions would dictate acceptability and man himself (5-2)

Numbers
1 is too may 4 agreement (1-1)
Number? not necessarily big? (7-1)

#s of people may be conflict (1-4)

Intrusions - General Remarks

Do intrusions alter primeval character of land? (1-1)

1c All intrusions (2-1)
(pristine area only)

It is a natural reosurce (3-1)

Any major land feature that changes original land countour (1-1)

Any alteration would be considered an intrusion (3-1)

Altered terrain (8-1)

Look at constant character of land (8-1)

Any intrusions changes prim. char. (1-1)

Reversal of intrusions - removing them or letting them rot (8-1)

Scarring from removed intrusions (1-1)

Any mark - left/time - some transient (4-1)
permanency is important (5-1)

Terrain (4-1)

*Scale and time are important (8-1)

Age and historic significance of intrusions (1-1)

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF EACH WITH THE OTHER (i.e. THE INTRUSIONS)
(3-1)
cumulative effect (7-1)

Consider it from the point of view of moving through the land (1-1)

Permanency of the intrusion can be evaluated by considering whether or not the intrusion can be rehabilitated or recovered over time naturally. Where rehabilitation would require heavy mechanical equipment, it would be considered major and beyond wilderness potential. (For example, bull-dozing a concrete foundation.)

Time: Potential for recovery (4-1)

Short	Long
High elevation land	BLM land "left over" therefore long time
2 track road	powerlines
Log structures	pipelines
	concrete or rock structure
	mining activity
as frame	(dry climate prevveiers (sic)
	climatic concern
Stock ponds	
Climate high elev.	
low elev	

Roads in forest
What if abandoned roads

Time (short
(long

(4-1)

Flood obliteration

Activity - triggered erosion

Potential for recovery - grass or growth pattern actions - long (4-1)

Permanency

Potential for Recovery

Short Long (4-1)

Problems correctable of values & situations or region — problem not correctable vary area by area

Spring development mining - exploratory - X earthen dams — -X *mining - big operations dams - canals - material *some earthen

Rec - no vehicles cuts down use caliber of people using

Time

Burros - no
power lines - abandon
excavations - no new — if used

archaeological — long term archeo logging

pollutants - air — power plants emmissions not effect wild. Removed from source (Yes)

Human waste - if not dug — if dug

3. *Natural integrity: By observing the area or island, could the vegetation composition be considered to be controlled or manipulated to serve man's needs, from a wilderness user point of view. For example, a reservoir could be considered a lake by many users unless there is a draw-down or tath-tub effect. Also a tree-farm with seedings planted in rows would be perceived by most users as a man-controlled situation.*

Definition - Naturalness

No man-made creations.
The hand of nature is the only vorce visible (5-2)

Forces of Nature (7-2)

Undisturbed landscape (3-2)

unmanaged (6-2)

Undisturbed by man (8-2)

Left alone (6-2)

Totally natural - can't touch it (7-2)

What vegetation survives without manipulation (7-2)

Primeval character (7-2) Natural drainage (5-2)

Absence of man-made intrusions like on previous list (Q#1) (6-2)

Untrammeled - by man (1-2)

Only true manager of land is nature (4-2)

No evidence of man except where natural (4-2)

Has not bee disturbed (1-2)

Excessive use is a detriment to naturalness (5-2)

Comments on Naturalness

Anything not affected by the influence of modern man (1-2)

Naturalness (4-3)

Survival of man and beast (3-2)

A case by case - uniqueness is not the criteria (6-2)

Unmanaged by def. of act. (1-2)

Removal of fallen timber (7-2)

Natural and form
Natural vegetative type (4-2)

Ariz. changes from natural - non-native plant - (water table effect) (7-2)

Key word - Untrammeled (3-2)

Untrammeled is opposite of intrusion

Key word -"Dominated" - naturalness is where man has not "dominated" the landscape (3-2)

Scenic values or aspect (8-5)

Not much left - disagreement (1-2)

No distinction between naturalness and intrusions (2-2)

Naturalness without man-made changes (3-2)

Has to be a comparison of an area - w/Ariz (4-3)

Visual Aspect of Naturalness

If effect of man is visible (1-2)

man-made lakes - if it looks natural
the degree - the structure dam (1-2)

Scenery is not important (1-2)

appears to be left alone (6-2)

It appears natural (4-2) Scenery (8-2)

Maintenance as opposed to visual impacts (7-2)

scenicness does not require dramatic or spectacular (2-2)

depends on when you look at it (8-2)

visibility affects area and alteration is unacceptable (1-2)

Importance of appearance (8-2)

Beauty is subjective (2-2) - in the eye of the beholder

differs by person (4-2)

scenery (beauty in eye of beholder) (3-2)

History - In Naturalness

Archaeological and historic values do not detract from naturalness (5-2)

Natural often means pre-white man (8-2)

lack of visible evidence (8-2)

Reversability/time

Naturalness - also some intrusion that can be restored (3-2)
to original state naturally or with minimal help from man

Reversibility would be consideration (5-2)

(Is there a distinction between 20 yr old juniper chaining and a more recent chaining?) (3-2)

The fact of reversion is important. Past uses could be reverting to a natural tate time is a factor (5-2)

Time i.e. planted trees/100 yrs irregular pattern (4-2)

Ecological Integrity

Ecological integrity (8-2_

No man introduced flora and fauna (8-2)

No introduced flora and fauna - exotics (8-2)

Acceptable/Natural

Primitive roads would not preclude consideration as to naturalness or wilderness (5-2)

Boundaries must be natural (2-2)

Earthen dam is desirable if natural appearing (stone-earth vs steel and concrete) (2-2)

Cement dam-maintenance not a factor (7-2)

If it is man made and "appears" natural it is ok (7-2)

Minimal amount of man made intrusions (6-2)

Existence of wildlife is desirable (5-2)

Waterholes/reservoirs are acceptable (for wildlife) (2-2)

Fire Management

Forest/brush fires are natural (2-2)

Wildlife use as after fire (fire?) (7-2)

Protection from fire - prevented nature fueld buildup (4-2)

Nature takes care - with fires (7-2)

Fire control and prevention before designation (7-2)

Hazardous fire situation must remain if area is to remain wilderness (7-2)

Natural - requires scope, i.e. fire impacts regeneration - potential - nat. repossession (4-2)

Not Acceptable as Natural

Reforestation - if native species (1-2)

Not in rows
age is important
if it looks natural now
Orchard - NO

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P.O. Box 25047
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Dam is not (matter of degree) (7-2)

Lawns and gardens - foreign (not
reforestation (natural (7-2)

Reservoirs and man made lake is unnatural (2-2)

Spray paint - not natural (4-2)

Smog (is acceptable
(not acceptable (6-3)

C. *Solitude or primitive type recreation: The Wilderness Act of 1964 further states that "wilderness" must also be an area . . . which has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and inconfined type of recreation." This section of the Act refers to the relationship of the user to the wilderness activity. Specifically, the statement relates to both the feeling the user receives from the environment and the form of recreation activities best suited to a wilderness area.*

Definition of Solitude

Small # of distractions (7-3)

undisturbed/peaceful (1-3)

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Dictionary says alone, lonliness (8-3)

Absence of other human beings (6-3)

Feeling of being far away from others (8-3)

Look on mountainside - and not see anybody (7-3)

Dictionary defines (4-3)

1 person on trail - no solitude (7-3)

Another group if in a group - shouldn't be able to intrude on someone else's privacy (5-3)

User behavior affects solitude (5-3)

Scary (1-3)

Alone (8-3)
Aloneness (2-3)
Perception of (8-3)
Solitude can be diminished by litter (5-3)

Wild - impenetrable - reserved for wildlife
*easy access - solitude is impossible
*visible or available (7-3)

Solitude is aloneness (3-3)

Removed from society/people (2-3)

General criteria - distance from civilization - disagreement (1-3)

no interference by outside sources (4-3)

Lack of occupied buildings (1-3)

Get away from city - alone (4-3)

Can be close to metro area in some cases and still achieve some solitude (5-3)

Get away from people - no motors and vehicles (4-3)

Min. of distractions in a given time (7-3)

AG all times concentrations of people (5-3)
okay sometimes

Aloneness is obtainable (5-3)

Solitude is a question of degree (3-3)

Absence of people and noise (2-3)

Without a lot of other people (1-3)

Ability to avoid other people (2-3)

No awareness of other people
No awareness of other people at night (6-3)

Confront nature in primeval setting (8_3)

Appearance of naturalness(3-2)

Definition of Solitude - Sounds

Quiet (1-3) Quiet (7-3)

Solitude is lack of noise (3-3)

Sonic booms - military aircraft
interference w/solitude (2-3)

Commercial air patterns also (2-3)

Silence (2-3)

Jet trail/planes destroy solitude (2-3)

Above is unavoidable - but private planes/low flying are controlable (2-3)

No dogs - bikes - babies (noise no solitude) (4-3)

5,000 acres - train whistles heard - see lights, sights, sounds (4-3)

Man made mech. noise - excessive noise not acceptable (6-3)

Quiet - unnatural sounds not acceptable
Cars (5-3) Noise
Motorcycles Motorbike dogs (7-3)
Sonic booms

Quiet and peacefulness (8-3)

Noise not limiting - what people will accept (4-3)

Source - within area - bad*
Plane - trains outside ok (4-3)

Noise varies with distance (4-3)

Sound of rifle disturbs solitude (8-3)

Solitude - Noise as a Criteria

Noise level is the qualifying criterion (2-3)

Solitude could be sitting near a roaring (noisy) waterfall (3-3)

Natural sounds are acceptable (5-3)

Natural sounds only (8-3)

Mind can frame out intrusions of sound (4-3)

ORVs cause conflict with solitude (noise) (1-4)

Solitude should not be a criteria

Solitude is an important characteristic (3-3)
Solitude not a valid criteria (8-3)
External sources unimportant to solitude (3-3)

Not important to mention (8-3)
Doesn't depend on wilderness (8-3)

Solitude is a personal thing

Solitude - not sure it can be measured (defined) (3-3)
Solitude a state of mind, perceived by individual - all relative (8-3)
Relative to where you're from
RElative to where you're going (4-3)
Can have solitude in city part - conditioning *state of mind (4-3)
Changes w/each person *** (4-3)
Subjective for individual (1-3)
Everyone measures (defines) his own solitude (3-3)
Each person in group has different value or idea of solitude (4-3)
Phychologically or physically alone (8-3)
Subjective entity, dependent on individual (8-3)
Relative/subjective - individual experience (2-3)
Each person has his own form of solitude (7-3)

Solitude - General Comments

Multiple access required (7-3)

don't think you can find #

Each finds his own solitude 3rd or 4th day - please to meet others

Health (4-3)

Regional difference (4-3)

People - if they don't bother me - noise - distance - radio

some like people, radios - ok (4-3)

Outside noise has to be considered (6-3)
(of area)

exclude airplaces (6-3)

commercial trips bust up solitude (7-3)

People congregate - naturally (4-3) go to group camp

solitude another kind of recreation (8-3)

group hikes - purpose is to reach an area of solitude as a group

dozen groups (7-3)

road through an area will not allow solitude near that road (7-3)

need for access to close in areas of solitude i,e. 1/4 mile (7-3)

doesn't want to see activity (6-3) disagree

privacy (5-3)

visible man's presence, camps, fires, sounds, etc. (5-3)

Need to think of the solitude of adjacent landowerns also (5-3)

an area just below equator in the Pacific absence of air traffic

and disturbance (7-3)

air patterns are unpredictable (2-3)

primitive recreation - psychological (8-3)

If you can't remedy the solitude problems an area shouldn't qualify (5-3)

no organized campground (4-3)

more than a couple (7-3)

people ho know area know values better (4-3)

smell over are ruins solitude (5-3)

impaired by excessive use (2-3)

May have to limit use to obtain (5-3)

restriction (7-3)

Congress was fishing (1-3)

The word outstanding is a key word of the category. The term relates to each of the factors being judged within itself, within the parameters of the factor. For example, the more access routes there are through an area, the more outstanding it may be for solitude than an area with only one or two interior access routes.

Definition of Outstanding

Subjective - diff. meaning at different times

degree of inaccessibility - disagreement an area that

is not popular (1-3)

To be outstanding, opportunity must be readily available (1-3)

Outstanding- is for people back East - they don't have any(4-3)

West - common is acceptable

If find another area like Oak Creek Canyon - you have outstanding (4-3)

High probability to achieve a feeling of solitude (5-3)

May have use for outstanding such as big trees, Cal. (4-3)

S.F. Peak area is

Oak Creek was

Appropriate - diff. for N.Y/Ariz - use "ample" no must use law
to meet the need

unique, rare, unusual, special, out of the ordinary, distinctive (2-3)

Definition of Opportunity

"opportunity" is Key word - not "outstanding" (4-3)

Capability (opportunity) for being alone (3-3)

any place that give solitude - opportunity is key (8-3)

l. Solitude means the ability of a user to experience an environment where satisfaction is based on their relationship to nature. Also the capability of the area to offer the user a location to avoid encounters with other users.

Ridges, canyons, factor in solitude (3-3)

Topography a factor (3-3)

Management of wilderness or people - for solitude (4-3)

Forest vs other - depends on area you're in (7-3)

Density - humans and vegetation (3-3)

density of people in an area (7-3)

Factors that determine solitude (size) (3-3)

Management (7-3)

Ability for dispersion (5-3)

Multiple groups - spread out - each has solitude (7-3)

To determine outstanding solitude, the evaluation team will consider the interrelationship, in combination or in total of the following controlling factors:

a. The physical size or scale of the land involved in relation to its boundary, i.e., number of acres vs. configuration; the premise is that the larger the area and the farther one can get from the boundary the better the opportunity for solitude.

b. Existing and potential use patterns; this considers the number of attractions where people would concentrate, number of access routes to spread people out or avoid others and how accessible an area is to population centers. The premise is that the more acres and access routes, the less chance there is of running into other users; consequently, the greater the solitude inherent within the area.

c. The potential of existing vegetation and topography to screen one user from other users; in the right amount. The premise is that dense vegetative cover and/or certain topographic features can block the view between users. At the same time, the presence of too little or absence of vegetative screening would allow exposure of users and too dense vegetative or very steep topography would concentrate users reducing their opportunities for solitude.

2. Primitive type recreattion: Determine the opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, consider those activities that provide forms of dispersed, undeveloped recreation which do not require facilities or motorized equipment. For example, such things as sightseeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features, hunting, fishing, or float boating. To evaluate for the requirement of an outstanding opportunity within an area or island, the following factors will be used:

Definition of Primitive/Unconfined Recreation

No camps or campfires (2-4)

Using your own power (6-40

non-motorized

Not city parks (4-4)

Meeting land on its own terms (5-4)

My definition of primitive is walking (3-4)

Primitive should be non-motorized and non-mechanized (including firearms) (3-4)

Anything not requiring motors (1-4)

A horse is primitive (3-4)

Anything without motors (8-4)

Recreation not requiring machines (7-4) motorcycles, trailers, trucks, cars

doesn't like the work primitive (6-4)

Primitive - anything w/o motors (2-4)

Primitive - what I can do alone without facilities in there (4-4)

No trails - or roads, only animal trails (4-4)

Implies lack of trails/without guidance, i.e. most control access and use (2-4)

No developed facilities (including sanitary) (3-4)

No man made barriers (signs, fences, modern trails (3-4)

Must hike 20 miles to get there - NO (4-4)

Something requiring no accouterments (8-4)

Anything without permanent impact - even temporary as with minimum impact (7-4)

Primitive a relative term - we're addressing aesthetics (8-4)

Therefore wilderness and primitiveness must be defined narrowly and exclusively (2-4)

No guided tour - est.(sic) trails, etc. (6-4)

Many people require much less primitivity than absolute pristiness (2-4)

These must be allowed their "true wilderness experience" (2-4)

Should not be exclusive to backpackers - what you can carry in and out on your back or horses, boats, canoes (unmotorized) (5-4)

Improvements not necessary (5-4)

Use - if area lacks recreation possibilities, shouldn't be wilderness (8-4)

Minimum amount of man made amenities (5-4)

Not beer cans and tens (aluminum) (7-40

Rifle is not primitive, bow and arrow is (8-4)

Primitive experience can take place on motorized equip. (5-4) (disagreement)

Should be places for primitive experience by motor vehicles (5-4) (disagreement)

Overuse is important criterion - motor use is insufficient criterion (2-4)

Motorized person must fight wilderness (4-4)

How much exclusion is appropriate (2-4)

Relatively large land areas so as not to confine activity (5-4)

Put sleeping (or so) bag wherever you want to (7-4)

Unrestricted (1-4)

Shooting of whatever you want and (negative comments) (7-4)

limit types (types? you are confining (7-4)
ng)

dealing with psychological space

topography doesn't confine some people (7-4)

vehicular access - confines if can't use (4-4)

There are differences (multiple) uses - wilderness must allow opportunity for actual non-confinement (2-4)

Cannot tell where one can't go or must go (7-4)

anything goes - disagree- accept what - how say
can area support unconfined recreation (1-4)

ORVs are unconfined - disagree - not primitive (1-4)

overcontrol or management destroys primitive experience (2-4)

Confines has to do with management (to divide from present situation) (1-4)
difference

control parking (4-4)

confined - in a motorboat and can't get out (7-4)

management confinement as opposed to activity confinement (7-4)

confined - definite site for lapidary -rockhounding (7-4)

restricting to designated area or trail, requiring devel. facilities (1-4)

Restrict number of people/area (2-4)

confined means camping in established campgrounds (1-4)

a. Diversity in the number of primitive or unconfined recreation activities possible in the area. (The more diversity, the more outstanding the area or island is.)

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Examples

Cross country skiing and snow shoeing (4-4)

Fishing (7-4) Hiking (7-4) Back packing (3-4)

Hiking (6-4) Hunting (6-4) Backpacking (7-4_

Hunting (7-4) Backpacking (6-4) Climbing (1-4)

Horseback riding (6-4) Climbing (6-4) Natural Acts (sex) (1-4)

Horse, mule (1-4) Riverrunning (disatree
(non motorized) (6-4)

Hiking - rockhounding-backpacking - fishing - hunting -sightseeing - picture taking - rock climbing - horseback riding - walking - camping (4-4)

Hunting is an acceptable use (1-4)

Bird warching/rockhound/photography (1-4)

Hunters/non hunters (1-4) Hikers/horsemen (1-4)

Hiking/backpacking (1-4) skinny dipping (1-4) hunting-fishing (1-4)

Exploration - it is recreation to some - needs vehicles (4-4)

Cross country hiking/skiing - winter camping (1-4)

Hunting debate

No conflicts between hunting/wilderness (1-4)

because of limited hunting seasons, could be managed to consider this

safety aspects of hunting/shooting (1-4)

no different shoting and hunting in terms of safety (1-4)

eliminating hunting would wipe out 90% of use (8-4)

4 Wheeling is Unconfined

4 wheeling and going somewhere - can't in wilderness (7-4)

4 wheeling - disagree (if use is - should be considered as a use (6-4)

Confined if you restrict to backpacking (4-4)

Outstanding/Opportunity

Key word is 'opportunity' (3-4)

Uniqueness is outstanding (3-4)

Outstanding is 'beyond' the normal (3-4)

Outstanding area would be a perfect"area (3-4)

b. *The capability of an area or island to provide challenges for users of all skill levels, not just those possessing superior outdoor skills. Everyone should be able to test themselves at whatever outdoor skill level they possess. (The more variety of skill level offered, the more outstanding.)*

c. *Unconfinement or the degree to which an area allows users to move about without physical barriers. (No physical barriers would indicate an outstanding area vs. one with numerous barriers.)*

Outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation inherent in an area or island are evaluated by the interrelationship of some or all of the above factors. Just because the area or island does not offer one of the factors does not mean it can be dropped from consideration.

3. *Correlation between solitude and primitive recreation: Even though an area may not provide these opportunities, it is not necessarily excluded from further study. Keep in mind the Wilderness Act of 1964 requires opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. If, however, an area does possess outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation, it may be identified for study even though the area or island are marginal for solitude.*

D. Manageable Unit: After the inventory shows the area that meets the minimum wilderness requirements, we will not lose sight of manageability of the area. We may have to adjust the boundary in or out to come up with a boundary that is manageable considering such things as: avoiding blocked land and using identifiable features (roads, creeks, ridges) for user recognition.

Natural Boundaries

Ridgetop easier to see than section line (8-5)
Topographical or ecological lines rather than section (8-5)

Mountains, canyons (5-5) Topo features - peaks (7-5)

Waterways (7-5) stream - river

where wilderness characteristics stops (1-5)

water sources (7-5) Natural topo features to define boundaries (4-5)

Natural, ie. river, creeks, ridges, (1-5)

Natural topo and barriers needed to make area defensible (2-5)

Natural boundaries are easier to manage and roads - any permanent man made structures (1-5)

However, flat land - washes are only boundary (2-5)

Wash insufficient for control of flat areas (2-5)

canyon ridges appropriate - cannot see over and beyond (2-5)

should consider and follow natural features - veg. change
- rivers
- mountain ranges
- watershed boundaries (6-5)

ecosystems (5-5)

mountain baselines - foothills (3-5) canyons (7-5)

Natural topographical features (3-5)
ridges, canyons, streams, etc.

topographic or stream - easily seen on the ground (4-5)

natural boundaries (5-5)

rivers, divides (5-5)

General Statement - Boundaries

Legal boundaries (6-5) Legal description (1-5)

boundaries should be easily determined (3-5)

should be visible on the ground (1-5)

Maps should be available. Something BLM and user can recognize (5-5)

Boundaries should be legally defensible (3-5)

noticeable surveyed boundaries (5-5)

boundaries should be defined by metes and bounds (3-5)

Man-Made Boundaries

Road (1-5) Roads (6-5) Roads (3-5) Roads (5-5)

Roads and Highways (4-5) don't want road (7-5) not a road (8-5)

Road inappropriate boundary - line must be distinct from the road (indivisible) (2-5)

roads or rivers are not good boundaries (7-5)

existing access - washouts if relocated; it is a "new road" (4-5)

Shoulder of maintained road (1-5)

Disagree because this would cause a visible intrusion - but disagree not in the area itself.

A road with no buffer - also powerline and pipeline (1-5)

Any of linear intrusions - gas lines, canals, etc. utility rights of ways (8-5)

Fence (1-5) Fence (7-5) Existing fences (5-5) Fences (3-5)

Fences - disagree (6-5) Should areas be fenced? (2-5)

Pipeline (1-5) Powerline (1-5)

Underground and overground boundaries (8-5)

Boundaries General

Not survey (section lines) boundaries (BLM) (4-5)

Section lines are inadequate (2-5)

Shape (contour lines) (6-5) contour lines (7-5)

By everyone Boundaries must be marked (signs?) (3-5)

Signs to delineate boundaries (1-5)

Boundary to prevent intrusion of man(4-5)

man can't get in (7-5)

E. Documentation: In determining the above categories, use the form provided for each. Fill in each factor for the categories used. This documentation and narrative should help determine the recommendation for wilderness study area status that must be made for all roadless areas or islands.

STEP IV. Public Review and Input

The Bureau will present its recommendations on wilderness study area or nonwilderness study area status of each area to the public. The public will be involved through a workshop process, where they will have a chance to review our documentation in detail. The public will be given 60 days to review the recommendation and submit written comments.

The Bureau will adjust its findings where it is shown that we have overlooked actual situations or factors that would affect the final wilderness study area determination. There could be in an adjustment of a boundary, or the elimination of a wilderness study area. (NOTE: At no stage of the entire wilderness inventory should areas or islands be eliminated from review because of incompatible resource demands upon the land and their resource--that discretion was retained by Congress.)

STEP V. Wilderness Study Area Identification Map.

The final step is for the District Manager to review public input and to develop a list and map of wilderness study areas for each unit or district. The State Director will review each district inventory. There will be published, a Statewide list and map of wilderness study areas. The list and map will include adjoining State joint study areas. (Duplication on lists of these will occur and is acceptable.) Responsibility for further study of a wilderness study area that involves more than one district or State will be in the hands of the district in which the majority of the land falls.

For those reviewing the above inventory steps, the following is offered as a brief summary:

The inventory procedure works like this: First, the team identifies those parts of the area that either obviously have or do not have wilderness characteristics per the definition and based on their judgment. If they can judge this for the entire roadless area, they can move on to the next roadless area. If not, they will narrow the area down to the sub-unit where they feel that they need additional analysis and use a detailed process. They can start with any of the essential attributes they feel will expedite the process.

The purpose of the inventory is to identify wilderness study areas. Reliance on judgment is paramount in the inventory because of the desire to develop a simple, fast, and economic procedure. For this reason, the application will allow for some individualtty and local character (personality) to be developed. This may allow some inconsistency between area or States. We see no great harm in this to build in some local character and pride if the application falls within the basic national criteria found in section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, particularly if it allows for the most economic and expedient procedure.

Role of Multiple Use

Take definition rigorously - exclude multiple use areas (7-3)
/use to satisfy some needs

Multiple use means available for vehicular or non-vehicular (7-6)

Very restrictive definition with multiple use area around (7-5)

Everything has been intruded (4-1)

Need to keep multiple use (7-5)

Access

Access to edge of area (4-5)

Separate access to wilderness should be provided (5-7)

Access into the area - not just to edge of it/NO! edge only (4-5)

Must have access -- NO handicaps
non-hikers (4-3)

Not easily accessible - disagreement (1-2)

True wilderness can be easily access (1-?

Accessibility of area (1-7)

Access by handicapped - very important (4-5)

Catalina Mt. Range - needs access road (4-5)

Difficult access is most important (1-3)

Administration - Conflict of Uses

Cost of administering and managing wilderness should be compatible with the use (2-7)

Encourage consideration of surrounding land users.

MANAGEMENT DECISION - a big issue because manager will have right to make the decision unilaterally without review (8-1)

Some of worse places to walk are unmanaged (8-4)

Areas shouldn't be designated wilderness unless feds can manage the area properly in that context (5-1)

Management flexibility with easements (1-5)

Fence - needed to keep stock out - control users
(hinders stock) (grazing authorized) (Aravaipa Canyon (4-5)
NO!!

Does something have to be maintained by man? (1-2)

Should not advertise wilderness (2-4)

A landowner adjacent to Aravaipa reports a lack of cooperation on part of Fed. admin. in dealing with problems (5-7)

Hikers hold up traffic (1-4)

Horse rider, motorcycle and hiker don't belong on the same trail (3-3)

Economics/Impact - Role in Study

There should be social-economic cost analysis done (3-6)

Economics has been totally ignored - disturbed this is not being done at this point (6-7)

What is people (group) interest ---- No - more important jobs (4-6)

Hate to see wilderness defined in economic terms but economic enterprise shouldn't be included in wilderness (8-6)

Mines - price fluctuations and the opening and closing (7-6)

Extent of capital investment or potential investment - person should be compensated for loss of livelihood (8-6)

Economics of wilderness importance. What will it cost(?)

Consider local economics (4-7)

Economic development chance - should be multiple use area (7-5)

Minerals may be more valuable than scenic cliffs (8-5)

Protest taking land off tax rolls (8-5)

Wilderness - we do not want to stunt economic growth (7-5)

Comments on Study Plan/Items to Consider

Involve all landowners in study (6-5)

What constitutes a "mineral survey"? (3-6)

History and legal studies (4-7)

Think of future needs for population (4-7)

Provide for population increases (4-6)

Believe that BLM has proper approach to inventorying and qualifying areas (2-7)

Study -% of citizens, use wilderness, bal. equity as to why needed (4-7)

Recognize socio-cultural (1-7)

differences in different parts of the state/county (solitude May 1 (?)
family groups i.e. Mex.Americans - extended family (baby to great grandparents)

Considering wilderness BLM should keep in mind the impacts on adjacent landowners

Not within definite perimeters (7-4)

Relieved that Bureau has set a quantative goal - i.e. numbers of acres - to set aside for wilderness to satisfy single use. (2-7)

Acknowledgement on classification of area results in destroying characteristics (2-4)

Having something for everyone (3-4)

You can save land for future use if you don't know resources are there (8-4)

Cannot go through evaluation process without considering management constraints. Must seek land that is not useable for anything else. Right hand should know what left is doing (8-5)

We should now be making broad inventory (8-3)

Do not compare areas (6-2)

Study criteria and/or access to areas (6-5)

Need criteria that tells point when area is not of wilderness quality (8-3)

Don't have to justify an area's not being selected as wilderness (8-3)

BLM contrast ratings could determine incompatability (5-1)

People back east want areas preserved even if not used by them (4-7)

Secretary concerned that if an area is roadless there must be a way to prevent encroachment (8-6)

Second agreement in dropping "access" (1-6)

Have impression that all have made up minds and no discussion necessary (8-6)

Federal Govt. supposed to recognize state's rights where there is a conflict - does Federal or State law take precedence? (3-4)

Arizona has lending variety of natural areas (4-3)

Desert is not fragile, but tough (8-6)

BLM lands were those no one wanted but now people want land for recreation (8-4)

Have to be trade offs (1-7)

Take exceptional areas (outstanding) (4-7)

These are our national parks - none left (4-7)

Definitions and comments on Wilderness

Preservation - spiritual uplift - knowing it is there (4-7).

Land is there for use, wilderness is a use (4-7).

Wilderness should be directed only to the number of people who would truly use it as a wilderness experience (2-7).

BLM intends to lock more lands (2-7).

Object to non-use concept of wilderness (8-6).

We can't be purists, we've passed that stage (8-6).

Areas set aside for single purpose (7-6).

Wilderness issue reflects inability of BLM to manage multiple-use lands (8-6).

We're defining wilderness in realistic rather than idealistic manner (8-6).

BLM now trying to make it all or nothing (wilderness) (8-6).

Roads don't belong in wilderness (8-6).

A better wilderness is less accessible with fewer roads nearby (8-6).

Designated wilderness may be bad for some wildlife species (1-7).

To be wilderness must be exceptional (2-2).

Why not two kinds of wilderness, absolute/relative (2-4).

Wilderness is not locking land up but saving it for the future and future technologies (8-4).

Wilderness is single purpose use (disagree) (8-4).

But wilderness is more-use as base line for studies (8-4).

Wilderness provides habitat for game, unless fires destroy it and fires in wilderness won;t be fought (8-4).

Reversibility of wilderness designation should be short (5-1).

What are you trying to protect in a wilderness designation, (plant, animals, visability, original character of land (1-1).

Years of growth make pockets of wilderness - loss by growth (4-3).

Does not think law reflects what wilderness should be (7-1).

Does wilderness have to be made or does it occur (8-3).

Looking for places where we don't want to do anything so should use otherwise useless land (8-5).

Wilderness designation allows management again to let nature take over and revert to natural vegetation (8-6).

Disagrees with statement of wilderness definition of wilderness being not useful for anything else. Can't destroy a thing of beauty for a buck (8-5).

Primitive is virginity - can't put it back if it's gone (4-5).

How much wilderness is needed, 5 acres per person? (8-5)

Just because we reach a quota of acres, we shouldn't stop looking for wildneress (8-5).

Least pressure for use with aesthetic values (disagree) (8-5).

Wilderness can't be replaced once its gone (8-5).

DEFINITION OF A ROAD

Road - For the purpose of the wilderness inventory, a road is defined as and must meet all of the following:

An access route

Access

1. Access does not imply road (1-6).

2. Access - going to and not through (1-6).

3. Access - going someplace, point A to point B (1-6).

4. Access to what? For any purpose, how do we get to (8-6)?

Access Route - Gets you to and from an area (4-6).

For same reason, fire roads, hunting, stock tanks, mines (4-6).

A means for access to get somewhere or just sight seeing (5-6).

Access if gained on site-specific basis. Are limitations. Road-access for some valid use.

Should access be eliminated and only use route - disagreement - in that access is a way (1-6).

which has been improved and maintained by using hand or power machinery or tools

What is an improved and maintained road?

Anything you can travel over at any given time (6-6).

Maintenance and improvement go hand-in-hand (3-6).

No - you can maintain a road and not improve it (3-6).

Necessity for maintenance to be a road.

Not necessary to have maintained and improved roads in desert areas, i.e. wash (1-6).

Don't have to be maintained regularly to be a road (4-6).

Unmaintained roads are still established routes (2-6).

Need for maintenance (1-6).

May never need to be maintained (1-6).

Discontinued maintenance = no road (1-6).

Do a part - all is a road.

Any maintained portion of road equals maintaining road (2-6).

Can be one ditch, in a 2 or 3 or 6 mile section maintained by hand without tools (7-6).

Area shouldn't be disqualified as wilderness because infrequent "one-shot" use for maintenance (8-6).

Time Factor

Roads, if not worked 30-50 years - still used/recreationally (4-6).

If ever maintained it is a road (1-6).

Is there a difference between "publicly" or "privately" maintained (3-6)

Publicly maintained for public purpose, then it is a road (6-6).

Is it maintained by public agency is a road (6-6).

If maintained by individual, (disagree) it is a way (6-6).

Grading - BLM is maintaining non-roads by graders (4-6).

Important (7-6).

What BLM sees and knows of the road/area maintenance report for BLM on roads (7-6).

Predetermined use or planned purpose, i.e., maintenance, rec. area (7-6).

Responsibility for maintnenace needs to be assigned (7-6). (Disagree)

If someone goes to trouble to improve or maintain blade road, that implies access (8-6).

Kinds of Maintenance

Not tied to any particular means of improvement (3-6).

Not refering to moving rock, means hand tool or non-powered tool (7-6).

Improved - removing rocks off of road (1-6).

Maintenance by machinery, not by just moving rocks (6-6).

Anything other than vehicle tires alone (1-6).

Needs not formal maintenance for the majority of group (7-6).

Tree removed is maintenance (1-6).

I object to improved and maintained that is mechanical in definition (3-4).

Motor makes a difference (1-6).

Non-motorized? (as well) disagreement (1-6).

Fills - improving or maintaining (1-6).

Built by machinery (1-6).

Steepness - 1 vehicle - another over same and moves a rock it would eventually become a road (6-6).

Random maintenance by user groups (7-6).

to insure relatively regular and continuous use.

Frequency

Relative Use - anytime in the last 100 years (1-6).

Several times a year, only during 1 season (1-6).

Relatively regular and continuous use, 1 per month by rancher (7-6). 6 months by a hunter (7-6). Once a year.

Once a month, or once a week; (disagree) (8-6).

Some used only during hunting season (1-6).

Annual use it regular (2-6).

Periodic use by vehicles (5-6).

Used seasonally - by passage of vehicle and moving rocks (6-6).

Where vehicle goes regularly - passes from a way to a road (7-6).

What is regular continuous, every 5 years (8-6).

Any amount of use that would prevent reversion to its natural appearance (1-6).

For whatever reason - no time frame (6-6).

Passable

Passable (7-6).

A lot of roads are passable only during 3 or 4 months a year (8-6). Passability (7-6).

Open to what traffic? (1-6).

Conflict with term "continuous" use - weather and other factors may prevent use for long periods each year (3-6).

General Comments

Regular and continuous need rather than use - need to get to edge of wilderness area. (1-4).

Route used periodically by motorized vehicles (2-6).

A way because we're creatures of habit - approach something (1-6).

Has to be a traveled way (1-6).

Definite pathway not necessarily one-time use (1-6).

Monitor use of road (1-6).

Amount of traffic would also be a factor - a well as purpose (5-6).

Continued use will keep road open (1-6).

A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

Dozers or graders are vehicles/how can they be considered as maintaining road when maintained by vehicle is not recognized (4-6).

Route

Any access route which has been used on a relatively regular basis, including ways maintained solely by the passage of vehicles (2-6).

Passage of vehicles - road maintenance maintained or not? (1-6).

Some routes are maintained by simply the passage of vehicles (5-6). (In disagreement with printed definition).

I'm opposed to the word "maintenance" in definition. Opposes term "solely by passage of vehicles" (3-6).

Passage of vehicles can constitute maintenance (3-6).

The passage of vehicles does constitute maintenance (3-6).

Suggest use "perpetuated" instead of "maintained" by passage of vehicles (3-6).

A "Way"

A way that has been traveled by vehicle is a rood (4-6).

Bike trail is a way - not a road (2-9).

Anyway that provides an cccess by any vehicle (reasonable). Dunebuggy - yes, dozer - no (4-6).

Any portion of a way that has been maintained by a shovel so that a 4-wheel drive or 4-wheel vehicle can cross is a road (7-6).

Even if "way" is maintained by vehicles, it will not restore itself therefore is an intrusion. Permanent scar (4-6).

A way wandering through, but going nowhere is not a road by defiinition of access (8-9).

Words and phrases used in the above definition of "road" are defined as:

Improved and maintained:	*Where actions have been and will continue to be directed to physically keep the road open to traffic.*
Relatively regular and continuous use:	*Use by vehicles having four or more wheels.*

No reason to exclude 2-3 wheelers (1-6).

Each track looked at individually (1-6).

Number of wheels makes a difference (1-6).

Two wheeler road (6-6).

Two wheel vehicles on trail makes it a road (7-6).

Two wheeler track is not a road (6-6).

Two wheel vehicular use is a trail (2-6).

If two wheeler is allowed to continue to use - should be considered as a road (6-6).

Two wheel gets stuck - tools to get out maintain and make a road (7-6).

Can it be defined as a road if two wheeled vehicles have used it (3-6)?

Any road I can go over without undue trouble is a road. Two wheel drive vehicle (4-6).

Single track can be a road (2-6).

Trail - Two Wheeler

Trail and Road - Big Difference - width (1-6).

Unless there are two tracks it is not a raod, but is a trail (3-6).

Some hiking trails are seen as ways by motorcyclists (6-6).

Width of track - thoroughfare (5-6).

Horse, foot and wheel traffic - trail (1-6).

Some of the worse trail damage caused by ORV - horses also damage land (8-6).

Trail - Four Wheeler

Motorcycles prohibited - by 4 or more wheels (4-6).

Sacrifice areas - 4 wheel - not being asked for (7-6).

Off-road vehicle is a misnomer (7-6).

Four-wheel drive need roads - they are off highway vehicles (7-6).

Four-wheel drive has visited most areas that are accessible (8-6).

Four-wheel drivers just riding around doesn't make road and the way he takes wouldn't be precluded from wilderness (8-6).

which has occured and will continue to occur

People occupying area for long time should be considered (8-6).

Tolerate what is there (4-6).

Historic trails, etc., should be exempt from definition (5-6).

Impact any road on topographic map, which one do we use/1958, almost new. Find on map (old) if you go back far enough (4-6).

Time frame again (7-6).

A road because people are using it. Way used continuously for 5 years for vehicle passage - paraphrased state law definition (6-6).

Concur - and reason for existence - any place I can get 4-wheel drive over is a road. If it has existing evidence of use (4-6).

Unofficial definition of a road, per State Land Deparment "Historic use maintained or unmaintained, for public access" (3-6).

Pre-exists - well defined - passage for vehicles picture #1 not road (4-6).

Raod - already exists (4-6).

Road - way of access used by wheeled traffic - with existing evidence of use (4-6).

Time Frame

Don't exclude any area if it has an old road (4-6).

Age of tracks may determine (5-6).

Existing roads are enough (6-6).

Abandoned Road

Time element - abandonment for number of years intent to use (7-6).

Abondoned highways would discount wilderness (7-4).

on a recurring basis, for a predetermined, planned, or intended purpose. (An example would be access for equipment to maintain a stock water tank.)

Purpose - more impact on than appearance - actual vehicle use maintains tracks for road (1-6).

Any use makes a road (4-6).

Any track or trail that is not used for unlawful purposes is a road (2-6).

Four wheel drive - use roads - purposes intended for use - large scale ranching large scale mining (4-6).

Economic purpose changed (4-6).

Purpose if just drive over them (4-6).

Goes from one place to another (4-6).

Going where (6-6).

Justifiable public use if needed by ranchers, miners, or hunters it becomes justifiable use. (Disagreement) the public represents more than ranchers, etc. (6-6).

Destination access not tied to any specific use (3-6).

Don't use purpose or intent of use (4-6).

Why is it being used (6-6).

Economic use by vehicles (5-6).

Ranchers for purpose of his operation (5-6).

Where it is necessary to facilitate a purpose (maintain water tank, etc.) (5-6).

Communication site could be maintained by sky crane but at great expense - has to be within reasonable cost - social and economic matter (8-6).

Communication site access might go through roadless area. Access is critical (8-6).

Any way of getting in (8-6).

A place for traffic to get from one place to another (5-6).

Unpatented claims (7-6).

Access - able to get in (8-6)

Use (7-6)

Water tank road is a road (1-6).

Connection of user areas is a road (7-6).

Look at intent of definition - what's behind the use of road (8-6).

Open for commercial purpose - should be road mine, ranch, rockhounding, lumbering (7-6).

When power company or mine needs a road, it needs it bad (8-6).

Recreation is a viable use for the road (7-6).

If ungraded road is not being used for ranching, mining, hunting, then is not a road (6-6).

Wonders about legality of roads prepared for power lines built to require no maintenance - that would be classified as not a road (8-6).

"Aggressive" use areas (1-6).

Use Purpose (4-6)

One point to another (6-6).

No - doesn't allow me to use lands I want to use (4-6).

No - could have used hand tools - to stock tank - could be 2-3 (pictures) (4-6).

Routes to maintain facilities are not roads (microwave, stock tanks, etc) (5-6).

Destination (2-6).

Land use should determine present status of road (8-6).

If eliminate road, eliminate use dependent on it (8-6).

Casual or random use by off-road vehicles or recreationists does not qualify.

Casual or Random

Casual or random use by ORV's - many riders do walk - why not have ORVs go into the areas (8-6).

Casula or random use does constitute maintained use (6-6).

Objection to "casual and random" terminology because it restricts some activities (such as mining).

By vehicles for recreation does make a road (7-6).

What is casual/random use who determines it - use of aerial surveillance - let BLM worry about it. (8-6).

Random travel an established use (7-6)?

Role of Appearance

Appearance helps one to determine if its a road or way (1-6).

Arizona is special - different.

Should be regional standards incorporate a national level for regional option motorized maintenance (5-6).

Arizona is peculiar - consider differently (4-6).

Be geographical conditions not one definition to cover all.

Appearance indicates use (1-6).

Vegetation in the ruts (1-6).

Compacted dirt without vegetation growing in it is a road - includes area between tracks if vegetation high enough (4-6).

Judge road by impact on area - judgment location - view - impact - usage - scenic (4-6). (disagree) (2-C).

Appearance - how important maybe all 8 (1-6).

Appearance is not a factor (7-6).

Doesn't consider dominance of road (8-6).

West of Bumble Bee - can't see road from area weeds on site inspection (4-6).

Washes: Are they roads?

Washes are not roads. (Disagreement) (1-6).

Dry wash used - disappears each year (7-6).

Washes used regularly should constitute a road. (Disagreement to this) (1-6).

Enter and exit wash - portion in wash is still road (6-6).

Washes are used as roads (6-6).

Does wash out of a road disqualify it as a road (6-6).

Volunteered Definitions

A road ... is track (singular) or tracks (plural) on the ground used to move a vehicle from one point to another (3-6).

Routes used for motorized vehicles (5-6).

Add to definition of road - to end of first sentence, - or provides reasonable access to special sites established for and associated with existing livestock, grazing, wildlife enhancement development, and mining activities (6-6).

Prefers BLM 1974 definition (6-6).

"Vehicle" definition not limited to a mechanical device (3-6).

There is no implication in BLM definition as to public or private maintenance (3-6).

State law definition of "road" is in conflict with criteria offered at BLM workshop (3-6).

A road is paved, graded (3-6).

Any lawful track or trail (3-6).

In desert regions, the BLM definition applies - otherwise fragility of surface would imply that a single track would remain and appear as a road (2-6).

Any passage that is easily recognized as traveled by rubber tired vehicle (4-6).

Road - access route which does not harm or destroy vegetative soil - geology of region (4-6).(#1 not a road).

Any existing traveling (2 tracks or more) that has not revegetated equals a road (2-6).

Definition of road should not purposely qualify excessive areas - or purportedly disqualify an area (2-6).

Ignore roads - look at other factors of 2-C (4-6).

Calssification of road (6-6).

Comments on BLM Definition

BLM definition is adequate and useful (2-6).

Definition is OK - keep it loose so you don't keep throwing areas out (4-6).

For all BLM lands (depends on surface no single definition suitable to make distinction) (2-6).

Statement at end of definition (recreational use) should stand (5-6) This is not a complete agreement by the group.

Agree with BLM definition (6-6).

Can't strictly define road (4-6).

Road definition too bloody complex - need a simpler definition (8-6).

Would like to see parameters set up (3-6).

Definition - what would be intrusions in wilderness. everything has been touched (806).

Need compromise, not winner take-all - Need a definition giving all a piece of the action (8-6).

Think few people agree with definition even driving on road is maintenance if car is a tool (8-6).

Some think definition of road stinks, other like it (1-6).

Definition of road should be tempered by purpose (8-6).

Is road definition a management decision *-6)?

Need to be open-minded (4-6).

3. Man-caused hazards: *The area or island must be free of man-made hazards such live ordinance from past military exercises, radioactive contaminents, or poisonous pollutants. Consider the possibility of removing the hazard, except for live ordinances and radioactive contaiminents. This factor relates to the size of an area being practical to use and preserve as wilderness and being primeval in character.*

4. Joint management: *Where an area abutts a roadless area managed by another Federal Agency and the combined acreage exceed 5,000, the entire area must be inventoried for wilderness potential.*

5. Insufficient size: *When an area is less than 5,000 acres, the area may be recommended for wilderness study when it can be shown all the criteria is present and the area can be managed and used in an unimpaired conditon to protect the wilderness values.*

B. Naturalness: *Naturalness refers to the impacts of man's activity (noise, odor, and visual) on-the-ground appearance of an area or island. In this section of Step III, the evaluation concerns the analysis of man's activities that can be perceived by most individuals. (This is not a*

pure-scientific point of view.) We will analyze what can be called intrusions upon the natural appearnace of the entire or portion of the roadless area. The analysis should take into account the relative number, size, complexity, sporadic arrangement, and permancncy of the unacceptable instrusion.

1. Tranquility: The island or area or part of an area must be free of sufficient noise or odor intrusion occurring on a regular and continual basis to disrupt wilderness setting or experience. Do not consider occasional intrusions, but only those that happen everyday. For example, land under the flight path of landing aircraft or land in direct contact with indistrial pollutants would be considered impacts by constant noise or odor intrusions.

How much airspace does wilderness acquire - no way to deal with problem (8-5).

3-dimensions including air and air quality (8-5).

How much air space does wilderness affect (8-5).

Natural is not tranquility - not important - yes - roaring rivers - coyotes (4-2).

"Natural" tranquility (4-2).